

**USAID/UZBEKISTAN**  
**ANNUAL REPORT 2002**

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## **Part III: Performance Narrative**

### **A. Challenges**

Uzbekistan is the most populous and militarily the strongest of the Central Asian republics and is situated in the geographic heart of the region, bordered by the four other Central Asian countries, as well as Afghanistan. With its central location, fast growing population, variety of natural resources, and potential for a diversified economy, an open, prosperous Uzbekistan is critical to economic growth and political stability in the region. However, growth and stability will not be possible with its closed and stagnant political and economic system. Most recently, Uzbekistan is now on the frontline of the war against terror and is of increased strategic importance to the stability of Central Asia. The overall challenge in Uzbekistan is to help open the political and economic system by building constituencies for political, economic and social change.

The unwillingness of the leadership to introduce market-oriented reforms continues to stymie economic development. The GDP per capita income is \$488, with 10% unemployment and rising inflation. Despite considerable and varied resources and basic infrastructure, poverty, under-employment and dis-investment are increasing. According to World Bank estimates, one-third of annual profits from small private enterprises is channeled as protection and bribes. Citizens remain poorly informed, and their participation in economic and political life is restricted, particularly at the national level. Political opposition is not tolerated, and interference with the independent media persists. Despite public statements from the highest level of the government promising legal and judicial reform and protection of the independent media, there are few tangible changes. Nevertheless, progress does continue in building a vocal and effective NGO community, particularly at local levels.

Uzbekistan's population is growing at 1.6%, and HIV/AIDS and drug addiction are on the rise. The GOU is committed to providing quality health services and is working with USAID and other donors to gradually shift the focus of the health care system from curative to preventive. Investment in education appears skewed to newer universities and technical schools, while basic primary and secondary education is impoverished.

Uzbekistan inherited Soviet-style water management systems, for which it has neither the financial resources nor management experience to adequately maintain or replace. Two successive years of drought have worsened the plight of those living in downstream regions. The GOU shows considerable eagerness to cooperate with USAID and others to modernize water practices as a first and essential step toward also modernizing its state-controlled agricultural sector.

### **B. Program Performance**

#### **122-0131: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)**

A strong SME sector fuels economic growth and job creation, thus helping ensure that the benefits of growth are widely shared. Expanding economic opportunities, in turn, helps to reduce the potential for social tension and conflict. During FY 2001, USAID's efforts to implement reforms were hindered by the GOU's unwillingness to relinquish its tight grip on the economy. The lack of growth in FY 2001 was primarily due to sustained policies such as currency non-convertibility and non-tariff trade restrictions, which give the state wide-ranging control over international trade and make more elusive prospects for private sector and foreign investment growth.

Government interference in the private sector led USAID to focus the majority of its resources on training and education, one of three IRs under this strategic objective. USAID's training and technical assistance to entrepreneurs provided modern knowledge and skills that will help them succeed in the free market and advocate more effectively for the liberalization of economic policies and a stronger private sector. USAID's Economics and Business Education Network (EdNet) also helped establish conditions for market-led growth by teaching youth modern economics and business principles.

Restrictive economic policies and the government's reluctance to implement macroeconomic reform severely limited USAID's ability to support policy change in FY 2001. While our chief indicator, an index measuring the overall business environment, exceeded expectations, Uzbekistan's business climate remained extremely unfavorable. USAID's training and education programs provided access to modern business information and skills that prepare present and future entrepreneurs to adopt better practices and to press for more meaningful reform. The index measuring access to business information, knowledge and skills exceeded targets.

EdNet saw network membership grow to 34 universities in less than a year. Four Visiting International Professors (VIPs) delivered a host of modern business and economics courses to university students, helped develop university departments in modern business principles and market economics, and trained 57 other professors in the EdNet business and economics summer program. By participating in the network, universities are already benefiting from improvements in the economics and business curricula. During its first year, EdNet also established its core group of member universities and worked with organizations like Eurasia and Transparency International on educational and anti-corruption issues. As a result of EdNet activities, over 700 students in Uzbekistan have been exposed to modern economics and business education. USAID is confident that students' continued exposure to healthy market and business systems will eventually bring change to Uzbekistan's way of doing business.

USAID's newly implemented business advisory services also provided comprehensive assessments of 69 SMEs, offering them modern business advice and input for business strategies. The business advisory services provide a useful mechanism to bring technical assistance from western experts to local Uzbek companies. One of many examples of USAID's impact is a local cheese producer who, after receiving advice from an executive volunteer, increased his firm's gross daily profit by 11%, while expanding its product line to include Danish-style butter.

Development of the accounting profession and the application of international standards are critical to sound corporate governance and sustainable business growth. USAID facilitated the consolidation of seven regional accounting associations into a single, national organization with an internationally compliant charter. This success, achieved by working with the accounting associations, is in sharp contrast to the lack of receptivity demonstrated by the GOU in 1999. This new organization became a member of the International Council of Certified Accountants and Auditors (ICCAA). With members throughout Central Asia, Russia and Ukraine, ICCAA is establishing an internationally recognized education, examination and certification program for Russian speakers with support from USAID.

USAID business and accountant training benefited local businesses. For instance, Oksana Ognevchuk, the chief accountant at Trans-Ameritech, used her newly acquired knowledge to institute a new chart of accounts and to create breakeven point analyses for different product lines. Irina Bocharova, chief accountant of the JV Daewoo Unitel, introduced calculation methods for the cost-based pricing of services and instituted new budgeting practices. 51% of the training participants under our programs were women.

Eurasia Foundation made 15 grants totaling \$290,000 to help entrepreneurs expand their businesses and to provide greater access to modern business information and tools, including \$27,000 in support for microenterprises. In conjunction with Winrock's Farmer-to-Farmer program, Eurasia Foundation grants supported the development of an agro-enterprise incubator that will promote sound farming practices. Eurasia Foundation grants also supported the development of the Institute for SME Finance, where entrepreneurs can better understand and locate sources of risk capital financing.

In FY 2002, USAID will implement a pilot micro-credit activity to alleviate poverty and create more jobs for the people of Uzbekistan. If the government expresses interest in developing the sector, USAID will provide training and technical assistance to develop permanent legislation that will enable microfinance activities throughout the country. Until the GOK demonstrates greater senior-level interest in improving the environment for trade and investment, private sector growth will continue to stagnate. While donor organizations like EBRD, GtZ, and the EU-TACIS continue to collaborate with USAID to develop a

stronger private sector, significant progress cannot be made unless the GOU addresses issues like currency convertibility and a more liberal trade regime.

### **122-0161: Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources in Uzbekistan**

Regional cooperation in shared water resources is important to U.S. strategic interests. Uzbekistan is dependent upon virtually all of its water supply from the upstream countries of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Equitable sharing of water resources is critical not only to the economic growth of each of the republics, but also to maintaining harmonious relationships between the downstream and upstream republics. A major drought began in the summer of 2000, heightening interstate tensions over the equitable allocation of water. The drought is continuing into its third year and is severely impacting on the livelihoods of the people of the Aral Sea basin.

We are ecstatic over the response received for our activities in the water sector and believe that our highest level goal will likely exceed expectations by the end of the strategy period. Replication of the policies and technologies introduced through our training activities is our highest level goal – already we are working with other donors, such as the Swiss and British, who wish to replicate one of our river flow management schemes. More recently, the Asian Development Bank has expressed interest in replicating our full program of models in Uzbekistan and other countries in the region. However, our program in general fell short of its targets, as a significant curtailment of regional and international flights into Uzbekistan significantly delayed our equipment procurements and the services of short-term technical specialists.

**Our progress toward policy reform in Uzbekistan at this time far exceeds our previous expectations and is not adequately captured by our performance indicators.** Our Chirchik River flow management model and our Pakhtabaad Canal irrigation district model are serving as catalysts for policy reform both in water management and in the agricultural sector, and directly support our policy dialogue with the Ministry of Agriculture & Water Resources (MAWR).

Through these activities, USAID serves Uzbekistan's Hydro-Meteorological Service, MAWR, targeted local-level water district managers and users, and the public that they, in turn, serve.

In FY 2001, USAID's efforts to build management capacity in Uzbekistan were two-fold: upgrading data monitoring systems for water allocation decisions and training in how to use this data and apply it in transboundary and national water management decisions. We are well on the way to improving the collection of hydro-meteorological data. Our training with local laborers and water managers resulted in the first of several World Bank-financed stream monitoring stations in Uzbekistan. A USAID-funded earth station for receiving satellite imagery is installed and in use to analyze and communicate snowmelt data.

Our regional training program couples classroom learning with practical application of both policies and technologies in the field. Substantial progress has been made toward introducing new concepts related to both transboundary and national water management and to managing hydro-meteorological data. The value of our training program is highlighted by the fact that various government agencies and NGOs have already replicated several of our training courses developed under the Natural Resources Management Project (NRMP).

Our data management component was expanded substantially beyond what was originally envisaged due to: 1) the poor state of data collection in the region since the collapse of the former Soviet Union; 2) the effectiveness of data management in encouraging cooperation between the republics; 3) the ability to "piggy back" on the efforts of the Swiss Aral Sea Mission and the World Bank to increase the impact of limited funds; and 4) the necessity for this data to support our other activities in the water sector.

Four new demonstration models were scheduled for completion this year, but some have been delayed:

- A bio-drainage project for waterlogged soils, implemented by MASHAV, has been delayed until the spring of 2002. Chronic delays with MASHAV programs across the region have greatly hampered efforts in this sector, and it is anticipated that this will be the final year of the project.

- Pakhtabaad Canal irrigation flow management has been delayed until March 2002, due to shortfalls in the Government of Uzbekistan's matching contribution.
- Two river sub-basins were to be calibrated to aid in the streamflow forecasts. NOAA completed one at great delay and cost over-run. Such delays, cost over-runs, and insistence upon US-based training on NOAA's part led to a transfer of this component to the project's institutional contractor.

We are attempting to accelerate development of demonstration models in order to improve the impact of classroom training. This will contribute to improved future performance with regard to meeting targets for training and public advocacy. Training targets were somewhat hampered by the need to provide more rudimentary training than originally envisioned.

Our demonstration models in Uzbekistan have given our program considerable credibility, and MAWR has indicated willingness to undertake needed policy reforms in water resources management. Indeed, the ministry has already recognized the need to establish water user associations for farmers and to change the relationships between those organizations that operate water infrastructure and the end-users. Further, the ministry acknowledged in a recent letter "the necessity of reforms in water resources management which would allow an increase in agricultural production in irrigated lands based on free market conditions."

Supplemental funds of \$17 million for FY 2002 represent a significant increase in our funding in this sector. We have had a number of meetings with our counterparts in order to establish an effective program that is consistent with our strategy and can be implemented in a timely manner. Public outreach is a major activity component not yet touched upon in Uzbekistan that could bring about major results. Recently, we added a long-term public outreach specialist to our contractor staff and we have also brought in a short-term specialist to strengthen our public outreach efforts.

The Livestock Collaborative Research Support Program is working in Uzbekistan with research in measuring the impact of management changes to pasture areas on carbon levels in the soil. At this time there is little relationship to our SO because this is a basic research program, and presently there is no real benefit for farmers to increase carbon through agronomic changes. Good progress has been made in increasing the skills of agricultural researchers working on the project.

### **122-0211: Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions**

Post-September 11<sup>th</sup>, this strategic objective has become probably the most critical in the Mission's portfolio. The balance between the U.S. Government's new military and security relationship and Uzbekistan's horrendous human rights record and lack of progress on political reform places new importance on USAID's efforts in democracy. Moreover, our analysis of some of the triggers which can set off conflict in this region point to several of the factors being addressed through our democracy program. Stability in Uzbekistan, and possibly the Central Asian region, depends on progress being made in opening up the political space, providing avenues for political dissent and greater respect for human rights.

While our program has had significant achievements in Uzbekistan over the past year, overall it has not met the primary target set out for the objective. Polling data indicate that only 38% (the target was 41%), of the population exhibited civic consciousness and activism -- a drop from the last reporting period. However, our NGO sustainability index far exceeded its target for FY 2001, rising from 26 to 38 points on a 100-point scale (the target was 29), and the number of citizens participating in legal rights seminars has almost doubled to over 5000. The drafting of three companion NGO laws is for the first time a participatory process that involves the NGOs themselves, rather than an edict coming from the government. The government made several changes that help move the judiciary towards independence, and human rights NGOs are beginning to be registered, unimaginable in previous years.

A combination of factors may have contributed to weak performance in public consciousness and activism in Uzbekistan, including forced closure of our civic education program, lack of focus on politically active NGOs, and the relatively few resources devoted to media. Late last year we began a new media

effort with bolstered resources and expect to start seeing results this year. Other programmatic changes to address these shortfalls are outlined below. With these adjustments, together with a slight loosening of the political environment due to reduced threat from the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU) and to new international pressure on Uzbekistan's poor human rights record, we expect more positive results next year.

The beneficiaries of this strategic objective are citizens, local communities, non-governmental organizations, independent media outlets and the judiciary. Citizens ultimately benefit through better services from NGOs, the judiciary and local communities and have balanced news and information about their rights in a democratic society. Students gain a better understanding of the workings of a democratic society and can advocate for democratic changes. NGOs directly benefit from our assistance through both financial support and training and technical assistance that strengthen their capacity and sustainability. Media outlets receive equipment, programming, and technical assistance and training that enable them to improve their programming and business operations. The judiciary benefits through strengthened capacity as an independent branch of government.

Four new Civil Society Support Centers (CSSCs) were established this year, completing the network of seven throughout Uzbekistan. Support to Uzbek NGOs through this network has resulted in marked improvement in the legal environment in which NGOs work, as well as a rise in NGO advocacy and development. Through the CSSCs, USAID worked with NGOs and the parliament to draft supporting legislation to Uzbekistan's relatively progressive NGO law that allows for an eased registration process, among other points.

Human rights NGOs in Uzbekistan have made surprising progress in one of the world's most challenging environments. With USAID assistance, many non-registered groups have submitted documents for registration with the Ministry of Justice, which has indicated a newfound willingness to consider these applications. A human rights NGO in Bukhara legally registered this year. USAID support human rights defenders by strengthening their capacity to play a stronger role in promoting and protecting human rights.

Another success in NGO-government relations uses environmental advocacy as a tool to promote public participation and democratic practices. The ARMON Women's Center for Environmental Law, with USAID assistance, established an Environmental Public Advocacy Center (EPAC). Through EPAC, a group of citizens from Brichmulla (the site of several IMU incursions) obtained government permission to plant safflower along a water reserve to prevent further erosion from dust storms that currently plague the area.

Women in Uzbekistan confront cultural, political and traditional challenges in their struggle for equality. USAID assists women to acquire skills to protect their interests. A woman who was being sexually harassed and threatened with losing her job, upon advice from one of the USAID-trained crisis centers, confronted her supervisor with his violations of both the Criminal and Labor Codes. The harassment stopped, and she was not dismissed from her job.

Significant judicial reforms were instituted in 2001, stemming from USAID assistance to Uzbekistan's judges' association. The adoption of a new law on the Procuracy and the issuance of a decree by the Cabinet of Ministers removed two of the largest obstacles to judicial independence, namely the prosecutorial right to suspend judicial judgements and the authority of the Ministry of Justice to appoint and remove judges. Based upon these positive developments, USAID plans on streamlining its ABA/CEELI program to better focus on judicial reform, eliminating the gender and environmental liaisons.

Uzbek authorities do not yet understand the role and value of independent media. On the rare occasion when critical materials appear, they usually provoke government repression. TV stations have a very difficult time registering, and government harassment of politically active media has been a problem across the country. USAID's media program is helping the independent media to serve as an objective, effective public information tool. In FY 2001, the first seminar for radio station directors in Uzbekistan was held and five new stations opened. A USAID-trained journalist opened a new TV station in Bukhara. A weekly news exchange program called "ZAMON", produced by local stations and compiled by USAID's

implementing partner, now reaches 15 million potential viewers or 63% of the population. USAID has gathered baseline data for a Media Barometer Index through focus-group discussions with representatives of national and regional non-state media outlets. With additional FY02 funds, we plan to augment our media program with additional equipment for media outlets.

This year, USAID plans to introduce civic advocacy into its civil society program to bolster the efforts of politically active NGOs. In addition, the State Department plans to increase its support of human rights NGOs, a program managed by USAID. We are also exploring the possibility of implementing an education reform activity. These efforts, along with the new media initiative, will also help us to meet our target for the democracy strategic objective next year.

### **122-0320: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care in Select Populations**

45% of the population of Central Asia resides in Uzbekistan. The Ferghana region, where USAID has concentrated its health efforts, is the most densely populated part of the country. The GOU is just beginning to face the threats of tuberculosis (TB), HIV/AIDS and drug addiction. Health services at the community level have been under-funded, provided in dilapidated facilities by staff in need of updated training. While the GOU is not inclined towards reform and has been cautious in trying out new approaches, it has recognized successes in primary health care (PHC) restructuring and modernizing and is prepared to extend reform. The GOU has also moved rather swiftly to call for expansion of TB control programs and is welcoming assistance on HIV/AIDS.

USAID's health portfolio in Uzbekistan is expanding rapidly, building on recent successes and a good relationship with health officials. Performance under this strategic objective met planned targets of increasing PHC's share of outpatient visits and funding and converting health facilities in pilot areas to use of new payment systems. Baselines have been established for people's knowledge in key areas of child and reproductive health and for minimum standards in PHC clinics, TB laboratories and clinical facilities, with increases over baseline expected next year. TB cure rates will not be available till mid-2002, as the first group of patients treated under the World Health Organization-recommended Directly Observed Therapy, Short Course (DOTS) approach will complete their medication regime and have their sputum tested for presence of TB bacilli. Other notable events are an expansion in tuberculosis control activities to three additional sites and final agreement to extend PHC and finance reforms into all of the Ferghana oblast, after a year long delay and lengthy negotiations.

Beneficiaries of USAID's health activities under this strategic objective include the general population of Uzbekistan, particularly women and children, TB patients, PHC doctors and nurses, and TB and laboratory specialists. Regional funds were used to support HIV/AIDS and other infectious disease activities, as well as development of a field epidemiology training program.

Anemia is very common in the Ferghana region and has been identified by the Oblast Health Department as a key issue they want to address. The 1996 Uzbekistan Demographic and Health Survey indicated that 78% of women and children tested had some degree of anemia. To begin tackling this problem, USAID supported a successful anemia prevention campaign in which people's knowledge of locally available, affordable, iron-rich foods increased significantly. People were also surprised to learn that apples are not a rich source of iron and that you shouldn't give tea to a baby, as it reduces iron absorption. One of the important channels to communicate the anemia prevention messages was a drama-filled soap opera that also addressed the sensitive issue of sharing meat equitably within the household. Not only was the soap opera well received locally, with the Deputy Khokim asking "How do you understand Uzbek culture so well?" but it received accolades for creativity when presented at the third European Health Communications Summit.

People in pilot sites now have access to PHC clinics that have better resources to deliver care, as the funding for PHC has nearly doubled in pilot sites through introduction of cost-effective payment systems. One PHC doctor remarked, "It's so much better now that we have our own budgets and bank accounts. We always get our money and we don't run out of medication, because we have money to make local purchases at reasonable prices."



Uzbekistanis in pilot areas are increasingly relying on PHC practices for their outpatient care, rather than specialty polyclinics that previously were dominant. In pilot sites, PHC's visit share increased by 15% from 2000 to 2001. Women in pilot sites are benefiting from physicians' and nurses' improved capacity to provide reproductive health (RH) services, as all PHC staff in seven districts in Ferghana Oblast have completed a five-day RH course. Women will also have access to a range of contraceptives through USAID support. A post-partum/post-abortion pilot project scheduled for next year will further reduce reproductive risks for women. Baseline results from nationwide monitoring of PHC practices indicate that 18.7% currently meet minimum standards on clinical and management training, equipment, physical structure, access to laboratory, drugs, and clinical and financial information systems, with established practices more often meeting minimum standards (51.5%) than new practices (13%).

USAID has been providing technical assistance in implementation of the DOTS strategy for tuberculosis control in five initial pilot sites. In 2001, in response to a GOU request, USAID agreed to support a DOTS program throughout the Ferghana Valley, where it will eventually reach an additional 6.6 million people. The GOU purchased \$1million of anti-TB drugs to support DOTS implementation in the Ferghana Valley. Baseline results from Project Hope's monitoring of TB laboratories and facilities in pilot sites indicate that 71% of laboratories and 82% of TB facilities currently meet minimum standards.

USAID and CDC assisted the Uzbekistan Ministry of Health (MOH) and other donors to successfully develop a GAVI application for Uzbekistan. As a result, all newborns will be provided with Hepatitis B vaccine over the next five years, starting October 2001. With USAID assistance, a comprehensive government prikaz was issued that abolishes the unnecessary practice of mandatory hospitalization for viral hepatitis.

In FY 2001, the USAID-funded health partnership between Grady Health System in Atlanta, Georgia, the Republican Center for Emergency Medicine in Tashkent, and the oblast-level center in Ferghana continued to focus on developing an efficient emergency care system. Under the partnership, these emergency care centers train mid-level health care and PHC personnel. People with medical and traumatic urgent care needs are now receiving services from providers trained in updated approaches in emergency care, with 1,270 health staff trained to date. The center in Tashkent is earning fees by training emergency care providers outside of the health field, like firefighters, in order to augment its budget.

A partnership in nursing education was initiated this year with MASHAV (Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Israeli Center for International Cooperation) to expand the roles of PHC nurses through training in Israel and supportive follow-up and monitoring in Ferghana Oblast. Clients visiting PHC practices for care in this pilot area are benefiting from nurses' increased skills in health education and counseling, with 50 PHC nurses completing the basic 4-week course to-date.

USAID is strengthening seven health sector NGOs, both professional associations and community-based organizations. Such NGOs can promote quality standards in health care and advocate their communities' health needs. All participating NGOs have been trained in organizational development, produced long-term strategic plans, and completed community appraisals.

Recognizing the importance of early prevention and control of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Central Asia, USAID has developed a strategy to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS in the region. To build a foundation for implementation, USAID funded a study tour for government officials to a model Harm Reduction site in Lithuania; conducted a Central Asian Condom Social Marketing Assessment and Workshop; and held the Central Asian Initiative Conference on the Prevention of HIV/AIDS/STIs in collaboration with UNICEF and UNAIDS. In December 2001, USAID and the Soros Network established an extensive joint program focusing on high-risk groups, such as injection drug users, sex workers and prisoners with the goal of extending preventive activities to high-risk populations currently unserved. Treatment of sexually transmitted infections through syndromic case management will be emphasized. In addition, USAID will support a condom social marketing program with education, information and communication activities.

## **122-0420: Crosscutting Programs**

USAID/CAR's Crosscutting Programs serve all four of Uzbekistan's strategic objectives, through a program of participant training and exchanges and Eurasia Foundation small grants to NGOs involved in civil society, business education, and media. Overall, this program met all of its planned targets this year. In FY 2001, USAID trained over 1,100 Uzbekistani citizens (approximately 50% women), through participant training in the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises, democratic development and utilization of primary health care. Participants who benefit represent a broad cross section of society, from government ministers, to heads of businesses and NGO leaders, to individual citizens committed to reform in their area of expertise. A most important hallmark of the USAID participant training program has become its regional nature, allowing colleagues from cross borders to share lessons learned and, where relevant to develop cooperative solutions to common problems. Energy sector officials from all five countries who participated in two study tours in the U.S developed a model for creating a regional wholesale electricity market in Central Asia upon their return. Training also supports and complements USAID's crosscutting objectives of youth and education, rule of law and anticorruption, reduced gender bias, and conflict prevention.

This crosscutting program has become even more important in light of recent events on 9/11, which underlined the need to focus even more on conflict prevention in Central Asia. USAID initiated its Peaceful Communities Initiative in Ferghana Valley in September 2001, but it is too early to report any results for FY01. USAID's other SOs contribute to our crosscutting conflict mitigation objective as well: support for growth of small and medium enterprises leads to more broad distribution of jobs and income; democracy and media programs help increase political awareness and provide mechanisms for dissent; water and energy activities promote more transparent and productive allocation of natural resources; and health programs help to make healthcare services at the local level more accessible.

USAID continued to send participants to Israel to study business development issues, specific aspects of business such as marketing, the Israeli business support system, and business legislation and regulation. As a result of this ongoing training series, participants have opened businesses, drafted legislation and regulations in support of small businesses, and consulted and trained entrepreneurs. Following training, the director of the auditing firm "Consauditinform" began devoting more time to the professional development of his employees and trained them in International Accounting Standards. As a result, "Consauditinform" was able to land many important contracts, including one with the World Bank to conduct a financial evaluation of a project on enterprise restructuring and privatization. The company also won a subcontract from CenterInvest to audit Jizzak Plastmass, a plastics company. As a member of the Ministry of Finance Working Group on Audit Improvement, the company director used information gained during training to draft several provisions of the Cabinet of Minister's Resolution on the Improvement of Audit Practices and the law "On Accounting."

Responding to the problem of domestic violence in rural areas, the director of the NGO "Umid" established a network of three social-legal consultation centers to provide confidential psychological, legal, and medical assistance to battered women and children. After the director attended coalition development and networking training, the number of women asking for assistance has increased threefold. The January 2001 Drug-Free Schools seminar instructed educators and physicians on practical and effective strategies to counsel and support youth in making healthy lifestyle choices. The training also provided the impetus for the creation of a government sponsored national effort to prevent drug abuse among Uzbekistani youth. Over 9,000 students and servicemen have participated in the drug education campaign.

Eurasia Foundation made 21 grants to Uzbekistani NGOs in FY 2001, with an average grant size of nearly \$19 thousand. Three-fourths of these grant funds supported private enterprise development, with the remainder targeting improvements in the areas of civil society and public policy and administration.

The Karakalpakstan branch of the Business Women's Association of Uzbekistan used their Eurasia grant to provide legal-business-training courses for hundreds of women entrepreneurs throughout Karakalpakstan and to expand membership and services. The knowledge and experience the Association gained implementing the Eurasia Foundation grant helped the association successfully bid on a UNDP

micro-credit contract. The association successfully worked with the UNDP and local government authorities to distribute small loans through a group-lending program. More than 1,000 people have benefited from the loans, and the association's credit portfolio has tripled.

**Table 1: Annual Report Selected Performance Measures**  
**UZBEKISTAN**

**December 3, 2001**

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance: GDA serves as a catalyst to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources of the public sector, corporate America and non-governmental organizations in support of shared objectives						
1	Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the public sector or NGOs?	Yes x	No	N/A	FSA	
2	a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners)	5: Soros Network, AIHA, Project HOPE, GAVI, Open Society Institute  6			FSA	
	b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002?				FSA	
3	What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?	\$1,128,000			FSA	
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: USAID works to improve country economic performance using five approaches: (1) liberalizing markets, (2) improving agriculture, (3) supporting microenterprise, (4) ensuring primary education, and (5) protecting the environment and improving energy efficiency.						
4	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? (122-0131: Small and Medium Sized Enterprises)	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	FSA	
4	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? (122-0161: Management of Critical Natural Resources)			X	FSA	
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened						
5	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	FSA	
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged						
6	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	FSA	
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable						
7	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	FSA	

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded						
8	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
9	a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total N/A		
	b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 target)			N/A		
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected						
10	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	FSA	
11	a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2001 actual)	20,000			FSA	
	b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 target)	50,000			FSA	
Pillar III: Global Health: USAID works to: (1) stabilize population, (2) improve child health, (3) improve maternal health, (4) address the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and (5) reduce the threat of other infectious diseases.						
12	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Global Health pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? (122-0320: Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care)	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	FSA	
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies						
13	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes x	No	N/A	FSA	
USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality						
14	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	FSA	

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth						
15	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	FSA	
USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries						
16	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	FSA, CSD	
USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance						
17	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	FSA	
Pillar IV: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance						
18	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? (122-0211: Strengthened Democratic Culture)	Exceed	Met	Not Met X	FSA	
USAID Objective 1: Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened						
19	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	FSA	
USAID Objective 2: Credible and competitive political processes encouraged						
20	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
USAID Objective 3: The development of politically active civil society promoted						
21	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	FSA	
USAID Objective 4: More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged						
22	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 5: Conflict					
23 Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
24 Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
25 Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total N/A		
USAID Objective 6: Humanitarian assistance following natural or other disasters					
26 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
27 Number of beneficiaries	N/A				

**Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes - UZBEKISTAN**

The information in this table will be used to provide data for standard USAID reporting requirements

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response		Fund Account	Data Quality Factors	
Child Survival Report						
Global Health Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies						
1	Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	62.5		FSA	2000 Uzbekistan Miltiple Indicators Cluster Survey	
Global Health Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality						
2	Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male NA	Female NA	Total 92.9	FSA	2000 Uzbekistan Miltiple Indicators Cluster Survey
3	Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male 31.6	Female 32.5	Total 32.0	FSA	2000 Uzbekistan Miltiple Indicators Cluster Survey
4	Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male NA	Female NA	Total NA		
5	Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	No		FSA		
Global Health Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth						
6	Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	95.6		FSA	2000 Uzbekistan Miltiple Indicators Cluster Survey	
Global Health Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance						
7	a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2001 actual)	n/a				
	b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 target)	n/a				
8	a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2001 actual)	6%		FSA, CSD		
8	b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 target)	6%		FSA		



## HIV/AIDS Report

### Global Health Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

9	a. Total condom sales (2001 actual)	n/a			FSA	
	b. Total condom sales (2002 target)	75,000				
10	a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2001 actual)	52	Female 3,109	Total 3,161	FSA	
	b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 target)	52	3,109	3,161	FSA	
11	a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?	no				
11	b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2002?	no				
12	a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2001 actual)	Male:n/a	Female: n/a	Total: n/a		
	b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 target)	n/a	n/a	n/a		
13	a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2001 actual)	Male: n/a	Female n/a	Total n/a		
	b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 target)	n/a	n/a	n/a		
14	a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2001 actual)	Male n/a	Female n/a	Total n/a		
	b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 target)	n/a	n/a	n/a		

Victims of Torture Report					
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Objective 7: Providing support to victims of torture					
15	Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?	no			
16	Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male n/a	Female n/a	Total n/a	
17	Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male n/a	Female n/a	Total n/a	

Global Climate Change			
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected			
18	Global Climate Change: See GCC Appendix	n/a	